

REMARKS

Applicant has provided a substitute amended specification, which applicant believes fully complies with 35 USC 112, first paragraph. Accordingly, the objection to the specification under 35 USC 112 should now be withdrawn. Should the Examiner request, applicant will forward a corrected substitute specification not showing the amendments. As regards the drawings the only changes were the addition of reference numbers for numerical identification of the blocks. Accordingly, applicant forwarded the drawing in final form.

The rejection of claims 1-4, 6-9 and 11-12 under 35 USC 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention is respectfully traversed.

Applicant has cancelled claims 1 and 2 and has totally revised claims 3 and 8 in light of the rejection of these claims as indefinite as well as written in narrative form and failing to conform with current US practice. Applicant believes that claims 3 and 8 as amended fully comply with the requirements of 35 USC 112 and that all of the remaining claims 4, 9, 11 and 12 are dependent claims, which depend from claims 3 or 8, respectively. New claims 13 and 14 were formed based on the combination of claims 3 and 4 and claims 8 and 9 respectively.

The method and system of the subject invention is one in which a conventional GPS system having a GPS receiver is combined with a conventional cellular/PCS network having a cellular receiver and a baseband processor in an arrangement with a hybrid processor and data storage memory to provide tracking of a caller's location (coordinates) and to store in memory this information with the display of the postal address inclusive of street number and caller user ID relative to time. Conventionally, if a cellular user is lost, he can call the cellular provider e.g. Sprint or AT&T, and request that they identify his location. The provider will then use their GPS network to identify the caller's location in real-time and inform the caller of his location.

Ordinarily, this can only be accomplished through an emergency phone call. However, the provider does not know who the caller is, unless the caller identifies himself and this information is not placed in memory. The caller may be lost but he obviously knows *who* he is. This system is therefore, in essence, a tracking system, which combines the GPS system and the cellular/PCS network to provide a combined network in which the receiver receives the caller's postal address inclusive of street number and user ID, to be stored in memory with the caller's coordinates defining the location of the cellular phone. Moreover, the caller does not have to actually make a call to the provider or operator of the network, i.e. the network itself can operate as an automatic tracking system for storing the location and identity of each caller user for each cellular phone, permitting the cellular phone itself to operate as a virtual ID card in that the tracking system automatically verifies the time and location, by means of coordinates in the network, of the caller user with the network storing the caller user name and address with reference to time and location which can then be used as a payment method for paying tolls, bills, etc. as well as a credit card for paying for goods and services -particularly to members of Bluetooth, which, as indicated in Fig. 3, is combined and fed to the baseband processor. Hopefully, the above should provide the Examiner with a better understanding of the invention as set forth in the original claims, which admittedly are vague and do not conform to US practice.

The rejection of claims 1, 2, 6 and 7 under 35 USC 102(a) as being anticipated by O'Bradovitch, et al. is respectfully traversed in that claims 1, 2, 6 and 7 have been cancelled and, as such, the rejection is moot. The same is true for the rejection of claims 1, 2, 6 and 7 under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by DuVoral III.

It is further pointed out that none of the cited prior art references, which disclose an integrated GPS-communication device teach or suggest a system representing apparatus and method which combines the GPS system and a cellular/PCS network to function as a tracking network which will identify to the network the caller's postal address by way of street number and user ID and the global coordinates relative to time.

Accordingly, reconsideration and allowance of claims 3, 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 14 is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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MAILING CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the U.S. Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on January 9, 2004.

Mary Washburn
Date: Jan. 9, 2004

AMENDED CLAIMS

1. (Deleted)

2. (Deleted)

3. (Amended) A hybrid method of combining a bidirectional GPS system having a GPS receiver, signal hybrid processor, data storage memory (ROM), function manager and display device with a cellular/PCS network having a cellular Receiver, baseband processor, RF+ IF device and external I/O interface wherein the coordinates of a caller user can be converted to ASCII and/or graphic image in the database on the network, of the cellular/PCS comprising:
displaying caller's postal address inclusive of street number and caller's user ID to the receiving user;
connecting said cellular Receiver device to said RF+ IF device;
connecting said RF+ IF device to baseband processor; and
connecting said baseband processor to said display device and to said signal hybrid processor;
connecting said signal hybrid processor to said ROM device and to said function manager; and
connecting said function manager to said External I/O interface.

4. (Amended) A hybrid method as defined in claim 3, in which the data storage memory is used to verify time and location data (coordinates, time, and ID) on the network of the cellular/PCS whereby the cellular phone may be used as ag the method mentioned in substitute for a conventional ID and/or credit card.

5. (Deleted)

6. (Deleted)

7. (Deleted)

8. (Amended) A hybrid system for combining a bidirectional GPS system having a GPS receiver, signal hybrid processor, data storage memory (ROM), function manager and display device with a cellular/PCS network having a cellular receiver, baseband processor, RF+ IF device and external I/O interface wherein the coordinates of the caller user can be converted to ASCII and/or graphic image in the database on the network, comprising:

a display device for displaying caller's postal address including street number and caller's user ID to the receiving user;

a first connecting means for connecting said Receiver device to the RF+ IF device;

a second connecting means for connecting said RF+ IF device to said baseband processor;

a third connecting means for connecting said baseband processor to said display device and to said signal hybrid processor;

a fourth connecting means for connecting said signal hybrid processor to said ROM device and to said function manager; and

a fifth connecting means for connecting said function manager to the External I/O interface.

9. (Amended) A hybrid system as defined in claim 8, wherein said data storage memory is used for ID verification of the cellular user and verify time and location data (coordinates, time, and ID) on the network as a substitute for a conventional ID card and/or credit card.

10. (Deleted)

11. (Amended) A hybrid method as defined in claim 3 that performs said I/O

interface for multipurpose functions by implementing a variety of data gained from the database on the network.

12. (Amended) A hybrid system as defined in claim 8 that performs said I/O interface for multipurpose functions by implementing a variety of data gained from the system the database on the network.

13. (New) A hybrid method of combining a bidirectional GPS system having a GPS receiver, signal hybrid processor, data storage memory (ROM), function manager and display device with a cellular/PCS network having a cellular Receiver, baseband processor, RF+ IF device and external I/O interface wherein the coordinates of a caller user can be converted to ASCII and/or graphic image in the database on the network, of the cellular/PCS comprising:

displaying caller's postal address inclusive of street number and caller's user ID to the receiving user;

connecting said cellular Receiver device to said RF+ IF device;

connecting said RF+ IF device to baseband processor; and

connecting said baseband processor to said display device and to said signal hybrid processor;

connecting said signal hybrid processor to said ROM device and to said function manager;

connecting said function manager to said External I/O interface; and

further comprising the steps of using the network memory to verify time and location data (coordinates, time, and ID) and the identity of the cellular user for use as an ID and/or for use as a substitute credit card.

14. (New) A hybrid system as defined in claim 8, in which the network memory verifies time and location data (coordinates, time, and ID) on the network and the identity of the cellular user to provide a substitute ID card system and/or credit card for the cellular user.